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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1869. NO. 171.

To Agents and Advertisers.

On Saturday, in addition to the regular edition of the Commercial, we shall issue a Supplement containing THIRTEEN COLUMNS of extra Reading Matter, specially prepared, which will be given to Subscribers and Purchasers without extra cost. As this will create an extraordinary demand for the Saturday edition, Agents will please send in their orders in time to get supplied, and Advertisers will perceive the inducements which a large extra edition will hold out to them.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Lease.

The large and well known furniture warerooms and establishment, 97 and 99 Wood street, will be leased to an energetic furniture manufacturer for a term of years at very low rent. Apply to Messrs. Robinson, corner Smithfield and Fourth avenues.

Straw! Straw! Straw!

Straw Wrapping Paper, for sale by the ream or bundle, at the lowest rates, by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

Wine of Coca.

Is a beverage peculiarly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitution, and all those who are suffering from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nervousness, lack of energy, general debility and derangement of the whole system. It is also the purest and most superior tonic in market, and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and in all cases where slightly stimulating beverages are required. For sale by

DR. R. S. WILSON'S Tonic, Cathartic Anti-Dyspeptic and Headache Pills

Are the most reliable and useful Pill for what they are recommended for, and are the purest remedy for dyspepsia, Headache, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Sourness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Costiveness, Colic, Piles, &c. For sale by Dr. R. S. Wilson, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

Brooklyn's Standard White Lead.

Brook'yn White Zinc.

The best in the market for the most money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For sale agents for Pittsburgh, McCANDLESS, Kennedy, Irmgards and dealers in Paints, Dry and Ground Colors, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 84 and 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Prices lower than the lowest. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Appointment and Confirmation of Hon. John Allison—Mr. Harvey's Ineligibility—The Currency Distribution Question—The Pacific Railway Fight—The River and Harbor Bill—Senator Sprague as a Labor Champion—The Tenure-of-Office Bill—The Casode-Foster Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1869.

The Register of the Treasury.

The Attorney General has decided, though the opinion has not yet been put in writing, that Mr. Harvey Brown, late in the manufacture of patent leather, is ineligible under the act of 1789 for the position of Register of the Treasury, and accordingly Hon. John Allison, formerly a member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, was formally nominated by the President. The election of Mr. Hoar is ridiculed by almost everybody, and the scramble for the place is engaged in fiercely. Mr. Brown is engaged in his form in Massachusetts in the manufacture of butter and cheese, it is not impossible the point will be made that he too is ineligible under the same act. Mr. Hoar did not resign Registership, and personally is not sorry to be ruled out, though he was willing to accept it for the purpose of aiding the Secretary in reorganizing the Treasury.

The Currency Distribution.

The banking and currency committee to-day considered the bill passed two or three days ago in the senate to make a national bank circulation elastic. The first part of the measure was acted on favorably with minor amendments, but the fourth section, which is the one providing for redistribution, led to some discussion, and on motion it was ordered printed before passing upon that portion to ask Comptroller Hulburd for a statement showing how the scheme will work. When this is furnished the committee will further consider the bill in connection with a plan submitted on Tuesday by the committee.

The Indian Question.

The Pennsylvania gentlemen at the head of the peace commission have conferred with several prominent members of the House to-day, and are holding a conference this evening with the President, some members of the Cabinet and a few other persons. It is said that the plan is now strongly stated in this correspondence, and they are trying now to get the details into such shape that it can be presented in the senate to-morrow as an amendment to the appropriation bill.

The Pacific Railway Investigation.

The railroad investigation was continued before the House Committee. Mr. Chittenden appeared and made a long statement relative to the case of the Central Pacific. All the books, maps and records in the Treasury and interior Departments bearing on the quest ons at issue between the two roads have been laid before the committee. The fight is usually quite interesting, but apparently has only just begun.

River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day reported unanimously the River and Harbor bill placing two millions dollars at the control of the Secretary of War to be used on public works in his discretion. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations with the understanding that it would be reported at the earliest possible moment, which will be the first or next week in April.

Confirmation.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Mr. Allison for Register of the Treasury, and then took up General Longstreet's case, on which there was an hour's debate. Messrs. Kellogg and Spencer advocated confirmation and Cameron strongly opposed it, speaking of the appointment as one unfit to be made. The debate on this question is likely to be somewhat protracted, and the result at present is uncertain.

A New Labor Champion.

The National Labor Union having lost Sam Cox from Congress, is now figuring to capture Senator Sprague for its champion, and begins the game by having his recent speeches printed in the *Intelligencer* and other Democratic papers at advertising rates. This fact is probably at the bottom of the prevalent rumor that Sprague talks of leaving the Republican party.

Texas Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee at a meeting to-day gave a hearing to Jack Hamilton and others on Texas matters, but took no action. The new constitution of that State is before the committee, but the report of the majority will not be ready until Monday.

Clerks Dismissed.

About forty clerks were dismissed from the Treasury to-day. Their places will not be filled, as the Secretary is convinced that a good many more persons are on the pay rolls than are needed. It is every way probable that further dismissals will be made next week.

Cuba.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day to report favorably on General Banks's resolution expressing sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists, and pledging Congress to aid the Government of Cuba whenever it has obtained official recognition.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill

Came to the President for signature this evening. Some persons are of the opinion that on the ground that it was vetoed, but there is good reason for believing it will be signed before sunset.

A New Justice of the Peace.

Among the nominations sent in to-day was that of the colored man, Captain S. P. Wall, to be Justice of the Peace in Washington. He studied at Oberlin College, Ohio, served in the army for over a year, and has lately been on duty in the Freedman's Bureau.

The Tobacco Bill.

The Finance Committee to-day considered the tobacco bill passed by the House Tuesday. Some members want to restore the provision extending the time for taking whisky out of bond, but it isn't like to be done.

The Cascde Case.

Which was begun in the House this afternoon, will occupy two or three hours to-morrow. It is impossible to say now how the vote will result.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Vaille has been appointed Postmaster at New Albany, Ind.

Hon. Judson Kinley has declared his intention to remain here till he gets all the present Toledo officers removed.

At the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the special matter for consideration will be the Territorial appointments.

Hon. Job Stevenson, of Ohio, spoke for the first time in the House to-day, attracting general attention both for his style and matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1869.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John Allison, of Pennsylvania, Register of the Treasury, and the following to be Postmasters: Henry Ransom, Marshall, Texas; A. W. Ellsworth, Lowell, Michigan; Stephen H. Brown, Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island; E. S. Montgomery, Vandalia, Illinois; Thomas E. Wilson, collinsville, Illinois; Eli S. Hume, Sutton, Illinois; S. S. Rogers, Dwight, Ill.; A. Hunt, Augusta, Ills.; G. H. Ragsdale, Chatham, Ohio; Perry Hudgen, Ellsworth, Kansas; A. D. Bowne, Wyandotte, Kansas; E. A. Hawley, Watertown, Virginia; S. Price, Lexington, Kentucky; Jos. S. Fleming, Tyrone, Pennsylvania; Peter C. Young, Pennsylvania; Massachusetts; F. Deimoth, Memphis, Tennessee.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Speaker and Vice President have severally signed the amended tenure-of-office act, and it will be presented to the President to-day.

TEXAS.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton made a speech before the Reconstruction Committee this morning in favor of the reconstruction of Texas under the provisions adopted by the convention. Mr. Varnell, of Texas, argued against the constitution, and in opposition to a division of the State.

ANOTHER NEW DEPUTY.

John W. Douglass, the new Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, assumed his duties to-day.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The warrants issued by the Treasury during March, for the support of the Government amounted to $20,000,000.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Delegations from Texas and Georgia called on the President to-day. It is generally announced that General Grant will accede to requests being made of such conversations, no members of the press being present.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE OUAE.

The contested election case from the Third district of Pennsylvania was to-day submitted to the committee on Elections in printed arguments.

POSTMASTER.

The Senate confirmed to-day Allison, Register of the Treasury, and Franklin J. Rollins, Collector of Internal Revenue for First District of Maine. The remainder of the executive session was occupied with discussion of the nomination of Cox, Lemploost for Surveyor at New Orleans.

DIFFICULTIES WITH CUBA.

The communication on Foreign Affairs has ruled in favor of General Banks's Cuban resolution, as sanctioned by the committee. It provides for the recognition of the belligerent rights with the people of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and pledges Congress to give the constitutional support necessary to enable the President to carry out it especially to formally recognize the independence of the Island. There is no doubt of its passage by the House, and it is said that the Cuba state is will exercise an important influence in the Senate. The war feeling is constantly growing, and it will be physical support. It is regarded the Spanish Minister will present a remonstrance against the passage of the resolution on the recognition of Cuba, and that he will ignore the action in case of the adoption of Gen. Banks's resolution.

HOW OFFICES MAY BE VACATED.

The following is the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Davis:

SECTION 1. That all offices of the United States the incumbents of which are or may be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of section two of section two of the constitution of the United States, except judges of the supreme and inferior courts, shall become vacant upon the happening of either of the following events: First, upon the death of the incumbent; second, upon the resignation thereof; third, upon the expiration of the term for which the incumbent shall have been appointed, unless he shall be reappointed or be continued by yearly appointments; fourth, upon the removal of the incumbent from the charging the duties of the office until the appointment and qualification of his successor, if the office is vacated by the removal of the incumbent, or by the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, unless the duties of his office are by law assigned to some other officer.

SEC. 2. That no person shall be appointed to office to be a resident of such district or section, or by his absconding therefrom, fifth, upon the decision of a competent tribunal, conviction or the incumbrance of any felony under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory, or of any act of offense made criminal by the laws of the United States relating to the duties of such office.

SEC. 3. Resignation of office shall be made in writing to the President, if the officer was appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and the resignation shall be made to the President, and in all other cases to the officing of a court of law or board of department by which the appointment was made; no resignation may be accepted so as to leave the office vacant for more than the designated thereon, and the appointment of a successor may be made to take effect contemporaneously with such resignation.

SECTION 4. In all cases where a vacancy shall happen in any office mentioned in the first section of this act, or in the case of the absence from upon either of the events therein specified by any officer appointed by the President and by and with the consent of the Senate, the first clerk or other principal officer therein, or any officer appointed by the President and by and with the consent of the Senate, may perform the duties of the office for a period not exceeding thirty days, unless a successor shall have power to fill up the vacancy happening during the recess of the Senate, by reason of the refusal to advise and consent to the appointment of the person nominated for the office, in which case the person so appointed may perform the duties of the office until the next session of the Senate. All other vacancies may be filled by the President alone, and all persons so appointed to fill vacancies shall become entitled to the salaries of the offices to which they are appointed, and may perform the duties thereof during the pendency of their nominations before the Senate, and until they shall have been duly notified of the decisions thereon.

SEC. 5. That no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed to any office which shall have been filled by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, and the person last appointed to fill such office shall be entitled to the salary thereof, and may maintain an action therefor against the United States.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE CASE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Bill Postponed Till December Next—Equalization of Exports and Imports—Business Increasing in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of Jose N. Cisneros, a citizen of the United States, setting forth the indignities put on himself and brother at the hands of the Spanish Government in Cuba, and asking the interposition of the United States Government in their behalf. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported a joint resolution relieving every person participating for removal of their political disabilities to accompany his petition with a sworn statement, over his own signature, of the ground upon which he asks relief. Passed.

Mr. MCKENZIE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and recommended the passage of a bill to facilitate telegraphic communications between any Europe and the United States; also, favorably from same Committee a bill, accompanied by a report, to refund the States of Massachusetts and Maine interest paid by them on advances made for the United States in the war of 1812.

Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children entitled to pensions or bounties. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, from Committee on Military, reported favorably a joint resolution directing the sale of Sergeon Hedges's arsenal.

Mr. GRIMES, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendments a bill granting pensions to the widow and children of Rear Admiral Foote.

Mr. POMEROY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion.

Mr. CRESWELL introduced a bill to secure the completion of the Washington and Lincoln monuments. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide for the publication of patent records. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported back the petition of Jonathan Bourne for the construction of a naval College, with an order upon the Secretary of the Navy that the views of the Committee be furnished them at the next session of Congress, which was agreed to.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill amending the act relating to the duties on imports, providing of teas on homestead and pre-emption entries.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities of persons named therein. Referred to Committee on Political Disabilities.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way to the Texas Pacific and New Orleans Canal Company.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution postponing the election in Texas. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The bill to authorize the purchase of lands from Osage Indians by actual settlers was passed.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up unfinished business, the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill to amend the act of 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and moved that it be recommitted to that committee, which was agreed to and others reported.

The bill was still under consideration at four o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution instructing that committee to report a bill providing for a final settlement of the claims of the States of Maine and Massachusetts for moneys advanced by them on account of the United States, and asking the previous question thereon.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

THE New York money market is rather worse than tight—twenty-five per cent. being the borrowing rate on Governments. One cause we are assured arises from the needs of foreign bankers, whose bills of exchange, drawn against funds purchased for export, are unsalable at the declared rates. Whether to sell bills or import gold, is the question in London. Should it be gold, the difficulty would disappear here.

THE feeling in the petroleum district about the Pipe and Tank Monopoly is so great that it will be unlucky for the man who had anything to do with perpetrating this swindle to show his head next fall. The vast capital invested in that part of the state, and the relation the oil trade holds to the public, has either been overlooked or trifled with. When the Legislature do such things it remains for those who suffer to watch and wait for their remedy.

THE Tenure-of-office question having been settled, we may look for removals and appointments to go on rapidly. The delay incident to that question has given the Departments time to prepare the lists and the President, in some cases, to revise them. The suspense has been an agonizing one to those applicants who have remained in Washington watching their chances, and probably not a few have come to settled convictions concerning the degrading and unprofitable nature of office-seeking.

IT is doubtless important that the Governor's mansion in Harrisburg should be supplied with a piano—a fifteen hundred dollar piano—a piano that will accord with the magnificence of things in general in Harrisburg. But in making the Pittsburgh School of Design pay for it, as the Senate virtually did by striking out the school and putting in the piano, that body did an extraordinary thing. There is not in the limits of Pennsylvania a more worthy institution than the Pittsburgh School of Design. It is linked to the advanced ideas of the day, and should be among the first objects to receive aid from the State. But in the estimation of the Legislature a piano for the Governor is more important! There are some things that need no comment—and this is one.

"PETROLEUM ROADS."

Under this heading the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*—the organ of the Pennsylvania Central—felicitates itself and congratulates that city, that the Oil City Railroad having fallen into the hands of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad—otherwise the Central—the arrangement "gives our great corporation complete control of the Railways traversing the oil regions," whereby the oil will go hence direct by the Philadelphia and Erie to the Philadelphia market. "Hitherto," says that paper, "the great bulk of oil we have been receiving has come from Pittsburgh, to which point it was either floated down the Allegheny river or carried by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the numerous refineries at Pittsburgh took up the crude oil and refined it before it was sent to Philadelphia for shipment." All this is to be changed. "Latterly," continues the Central organ, *"the Allegheny Valley Railroad has fallen into the control of the Pennsylvania Company,* and can, therefore, be worked for the oil trade in connection with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad as a through route to Philadelphia, *avoiding the stoppage at Pittsburgh.* But the Oil Creek Railroad connects with the Philadelphia and Erie at two points, and ought, therefore, to be the chief feeder of the petroleum market of Philadelphia." One is impelled to ask, what next is to fall into the control of the Pennsylvania Company? and what is to become of us at this rate? We suppose we ought to be thankful that the Petroleum District has not fallen into their hands—though as to that even we are not so sure, since it has come out that the Pipe and Tank Company is nothing more nor less than the Pennsylvania Central! So it would appear that nearly everything in the oil region worth owning has been transferred to the Central. It is evident that the owners of railroads find it convenient to own a Legislature when they want it.

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

We are inclined to think that something more than hostility to the conscription laws animates the people of the Spanish provinces in fomenting disturbances. It is not unreasonable to suppose that below the surface there will be found a deep hostility to the action of the Cortes in shaping the Constitution so as to permit Monarchism to establish a dynasty, or such appears to be the programme. Whatever plans the provisional government may have perfected, or whatever views the Duke may entertain, we are far from believing that they will be carried out peacefully or without bloodshed. We trace in the movements of Montpensier's supporters an imitation of the deceptions and cruelty for-merly practiced by Napoleon III. in his famous leap from the fool's block to the French throne. The leaders in the movement set out with the ostensible object of bestowing on Spain a free government. Trusted with the destinies of the nation, they permitted their selfishness to interfere with the prompt discharge of their plain duty. They postponed action and prevaricated, and when compelled finally to promulgate their real intentions, announced in favor of a monarchical form of government. The power usurped under the guise of patriotic intentions possessed a fascination they were unable to resist. They desired to retain it, and as this could not be accomplished consistently under a Republic, they called into their aid King-craft. Under a monarchical form of government the present leaders will secure the first places, and confer upon themselves rank and powers denied them under Republican rule. It is not difficult to account for the prevalence of riots during the election of the Cortes. The masses were not so dull as to be wholly blind in a matter which concerned them so nearly. Neither be it difficult to comprehend the questions which must have animated those members of the Cortes who denounced Prim and Serrano when the Committee empowered to draft the Constitution was appointed. Subsequent events have demonstrated that their suspicions were not unfounded. Their predictions and accusations were based upon something more reliable than surmise or hearsay. They predicated their action upon the complexion of the Committee. When the debate was at its warmest, neither Prim nor Serrano could defend himself from the charge that the Committee were appointed for a certain purpose; namely, to submit a draft favoring monarchy. Every member of the Provisional Government was compelled to acknowledge that a monarchical form of Government with MONTPENSIER for a ruler was infinitely better than a Republic. But they still conducted the deception to the end. They pretended to favor a *limited* monarchy, and disclaimed all intentions of elevating MONTPENSIER.

When the Committee appointed to draft the Constitution entered upon their task, we suspected that they would not want for assistance in their labors. The bargain which, to all intents and purposes, has been consummated between the Provisional Government and MONTPENSIER did not originate in Madrid. The distance between the capital of Spain and Paris precludes the supposition that kings should either be made or unmade without the knowledge and consent of the occupant of the Tuileries. We are all the more positive in this view from the fact that NAPOLEON III., however indifferent he might be in other matters outside of his own immediate affairs, has never failed to employ his influence whenever an Orleanist Prince is concerned. The successes or reverses of that family have always been included among his purely private affairs. His courtesy to the dethroned Queen, and the Emperor's visits to her, cannot be interpreted as inimical to the success of MONTPENSIER. Of all the uncertain promises of mortality princes, those of NAPOLEON III. are least to be relied upon.

It is safe to assume that if MONTPENSIER secures the Spanish crown, it will be with the consent, if not connivance, of NAPOLEON III., whose influence and scheming, outside of the American continent, have, in nearly every instance, proved successful. But the people of Spain have also something to say in the matter. The draft of the constitution submitted to the Cortes, instead of providing for a limited monarchy, in accordance with the representations made by PRIM and his associates, confers the crown upon the King for life, and after his death is transmitted to his heir, in the manner usually decided for the succession. It is difficult to perceive wherein the Spanish people have gained by exchanging an indolent, sensual and extravagant Queen for a King whose capacity may prove scarcely less disastrous to the country than the reckless conduct of their last ruler. It is not unreasonable to suppose that thoughts similar to these occupy the minds of the Republican element, and that the disorder so prevalent in the provinces is owing to the deception practiced upon them.

Hitherto the outbreaks have occurred in the principal cities. We have heard little from those districts embracing the mountain regions. The question occurs to us, If the constitution submitted by the Cortes is not at the outset in the great cities with such decided opposition, what will be its reception in Andalusia, for instance, where the people have invariably displayed the utmost promptness in resenting any interference with their rights? While we have no doubt that a monarchical form of government is one best suited to the requirements of Spain at the present time, it is equally clear to us that its success depends largely upon the spirit and manner in which it is conceived and carried out. From all the knowledge at our command, we are convinced that the present rulers of Spain have not brought that patriotic, unselfish spirit to their self-appointed task that leads to lasting success.

WHAT WE MUST HAVE.

Wherever goes among the people to learn public opinion relative to a searching reformation of the civil service, will not be long in learning that in refusing to act so as to secure to the best qualified the offices, Congress is disregarding the settled convictions and earnest wish of the great body of intelligent men of all parties. There is no disputing that corruption and incompetency in official position, have come to be alarming. There would seem to be something essentially corrupting in the collection of the revenue, while the almost universal disposition to escape the payment of taxes is anything but assuring. The two two hundred millions of dollars annually stolen outright, are just as many reasons why there should be a thorough overhauling of the civil service—more especially the manner of selecting persons for appointment. Long experience in other countries—to say nothing of our own—has demonstrated the necessity for looking beneath the surface for the moral and intellectual qualifications of applicants for office. It is not placing too low an estimate on human nature to hold that the few and not the many will stand the test. If no real test be applied, what proportion, under the most favorable circumstances, will be likely to come up to the requirements of a well devised civil service system? Were qualifications for admission to the army and navy subjected to no other scrutiny than is given to appointees in the internal revenue service, to what state is it probable the army and navy would be brought, and that, too, right speedily? The war has left the country in a condition rendering thorough examination into the qualifications of candidates for civil stations, as absolutely necessary as was such examination into the qualifications of candidates for important military service at any time during the war. We learned in the war slowly but dearly the necessity for right scrutiny. We paid a heavy penalty for going ahead pell mell, with no better guide than the recommendations of those whose first object it was to pension favorites on the public treasury. Are we doing better now in collecting the revenue? The startling fact that two hundred million dollars are annually stolen, to say nothing of the enormous additional sum lost through incompetency to collect, affords a sufficient answer. As during the war a certain amount of experience suffered to come to the application of the only remedy to save the nation from further consequences of appointing to important service dishonest and incompetent men, so we may conclude—and there is some comfort in contemplating the prospect—that there will come a time, not far distant it is to be hoped, when a like remedy will be applied to suppress the evils incident to the civil service, not in relation to the revenue alone, but every branch of it. As we have said, the people on whom the consequences fall, are owners now right; it is Congress that refuses. Whoever contemplates the present scramble for office at the capital will not be at a loss for the reason. And in the reason inheres that which forbids the hope of anything much better in the future than in the past, only that we have an Executive and an administration which will be prompt to detect and remove the incompetent, and if necessary punish the unfaithful. This in the absence of a proper Civil Service Law, is our hope. If Executives selected almost at random on the recommendation of representatives, who, in too many instances, are intent chiefly on promoting their own chances of re-election, or to reward some past service which would scarcely stand the test of scrutiny, it will necessarily follow that the appointing power will make serious mistakes and have early and frequent occasions to make changes, and bring the civil service up to something like a proper standard. It cannot be done in the first or perhaps second attempt. The assurance of President GRANT that he will as readily remove his own appointee, if he be unfaithful or incompetent, as that of his predecessor, is in the best spirit of a true civil service law; and it is on this that the country will chiefly rely till public opinion, making itself felt in the halls of Congress, will cause a well digested civil service law to be placed among the national statutes.

An English Lord's Idea of Education.

The English House of Lords has received an additional stock of intelligence in the Marquis of Salisbury. The noble Lord made a speech recently, in the course of which he is reported as saying: "Education in England does not diminish crime, but the contrary. It teaches the poor never and of themselves; they read bad books and turbulent newspapers; get theories of rights of Government and property which tend to make them turbulent and predatory." He seemed to think education good for Americans, where a rail-splitter or a tailor may become President. The noble Lord alluded to the universal Yankee's adaptability in the following manner: "An average American will change his occupation a dozen times until he finds the right one. Let an English mechanic, artisan, or servant" be thrown out of his employment, he will sit down and fold his hands in utter helplessness, until he can get the same kind of employment. "He considered there an ill-fed and hopeless and shiftless set the Chinese. It is barely possible the Hon. Marquis has never visited the United States. One thing is clear, he has never had sense enough to counsel the employer of applicants for a single situation in England, as compared with America, else he would not display such lamentable ignorance. For every vacant situation in England in any section there are twenty applicants where there is one in this country. The noble Marquis reaped to his contentions without knowing, or thinking of this trifling fact.

Who Become Insane?

Reports of Lunatic Asylums are sometimes instructive reading. For instance, the popular notion is that the life of the farmer is most conducive to the mental stability is dispelled by the statistics of lunatic asylums in general. In the Michigan asylum the farming class preponderates over all other classes, and taking the asylums of the country together, it appears that more than one-fourth of all the lunatics of the country are farmers and mechanics. With the farmer the cause unquestionably is too much work, too little recreation, and habitual violation of the laws of health—too frequently the laws of cleanliness. Speaking of the farmer's wife, says a writer: Her exact abilities are performed in haste; she has little time to spend on her person, and none in which to read. Night finds her weary with much doing. She goes to bed tired out, to be kept awake half the night, perhaps, by a fretful babe. From January to December her only recreation is going to church—it may be every Sunday, it may be twice a month. Is there any wonder she becomes an inmate of a lunatic asylum? This is not only the case with the wives of small farmers, but those who have added acres to acre grudge money spent for household labor.

A ST. ALBANS, VT., paper says that a few days ago, while ploughing in the vicinity of Three Rivers, Canada, at a point where the telegraph wires cross the highway, a traveler's horse became unmanageable in the wires in endeavoring to get over them, and received injuries from which it died next day. The wires were twenty feet from the ground when the shock took place. That is a pretty steep story, but it is not so much so as that related by Baron Munchausen. Having tied his horse to a post, and found him hanging to a church steeple the next morning, he brought him down with a straight piece of wood without injuring him, and pursued his journey complacently, without as much as saying oats. Vermont is nowhere in a snowstorm.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Train—George Francis—three addresses the editor of the New York *Independent*: "Theodosius, King of Abyssinia, early prosperity has spoilt you. Those he gods wish to destroy they first make wear long hair and woolen stockings, and then edit a religious newspaper devoted to poisoning mankind with quack medicines."

The New Yorkers do not consider the opening of public libraries on Sundays very wicked. The New York *Times* says: "It is not easy to see on what ground the request that the Mercantile Library may be opened on holidays, including sundays, can be refused—or why there should be any hesitation in regard to it."

Madame Parepa Rosa does not nearly recovered. She is going to Europe this summer but will return in the fall to bring out an English opera company. She has lately refused an engagement at the san Carlos Theater in Naples.

A Chicago reporter who had been directed to report a meeting of the Catholic priests, lately converted from Protestantism, in defiance of his orders, arrived too late. In order not to fail he visited his newsroom to procure the manuscript of the sermon to make an abstract. By mistake the priest gave him the copy of a sermon delivered some time before, in which he denounced Catholicism with unmeasured severity.

A German doctor maintains that the human skin when healthy does not absorb, and that baths can have no effect upon it. He offers to go into a bath containing the most poisonous substances, provided they be not corrosive, to test the truth of his theory, in the presence of a committee of physicians, and if he should be wrong, and to go to Paris and submit himself to the disposal of the Academy of Medicine at any time for the purpose.

A new York paper publishes some statistics of crime in that city last year, from which it appears that there were 4,712 arrests, only 3% of which were disposed of in the courts, leaving 4,557 unaccounted for. Of seventy-eight arrests for murder, only fifteen cases were ever heard of in the courts, and while 225 receivers of stolen goods were arrested, only three were tried.

Herman T. Baer, a Chicago German, has won $5,000 in gold in the Havana lottery, whereat he became very jolly and treated all his friends.

The Michigan Southern Railroad have placed a $20,000 coach on their road.

Reports from all parts of Indiana indicate that much damage will be done by the flood. The Wabash river is up to the highest mark of 1858.

Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, has purchased for $6,000, gold, Gerome's "Napoleon in Egypt," which has been on exhibition at Goupil's, in New York.

Bishop Simpson and Rev. W. M. Punshon selected the same text from which to preach at the dedication of the Methodist Metropolitan Church in Washington, the 22d inst. The first intimation Mr. Punshon had of the striking coincidence was when the Bishop announced his text in the morning, so Mr. P. had to select another text and prepare a new sermon within two hours, which he delivered with great fervor and eloquence in the afternoon.

A merchant of Toronto has recently become insane from pecuniary troubles. Finding it necessary to retrench, he carried the idea so far as to require his servants to split up the matches and make one serve the purpose of half a dozen.

The majority of the Second Adventists, at their late General Convention at Springfield, Massachusetts, agreed on the general doctrine of the second coming of Christ, soon, but concluded to give up trying to fix the time. They had many reasons to offer for their faith in which the following is given as one of the strongest: "Because the world is gradually growing worse and worse, and the wicked utterly perish, soul and body, at death."

Commodore Vanderbilt's fondness for horses appears to be increasing with age. He is never apparently so happy as when distancing every one else in Harlem Lane with a dashing team. This fondness for horseflesh is characteristic of the Commodore's whole family, and of the whole Vanderbilt tribe. The Commodore has long been ambitious to own the fastest trotter in the country. A few years ago he purchased Mountain Boy, a large, heavy horse, supposing he had found the fast one. But that he could be made the fastest trotter, His friends have persistently decried the animal; he has, however, kept the horse in steady training, and now challenges the world with him.

The New York *Sun* thinks the truth is that Mr. Beecher could to be in the United States Senate. He is a scrubber, as well as an able preacher, and has half the men who hold seats in that body, because he is guided by the light of high principles, and has the promptings of his great, generous heart, tempered by the wisdom of a judgment which is always practical and always just.

Some personal friends of secretary Stanton propose to present him with a sum of money as a testimonial of regard for his great services and sympathy in his present, and it is feared permanent loss of health. Two or three subscription has been put in circulation in Washington.

THERE is nothing in America resembling the lower class of English lodging houses. Some of these are very large, accommodating two or three hundred lodgers. Each lodger has a room to himself, and the former owns four pence a day for this cost working men or women have to do, a common wash room, a coffee room, and a kitchen, where they cook their food. It is another great mistake to suppose that the English are gregarious life, but they seem to like it, each one doing his own little mess of cooking at the common fires. Everywhere a day pays off, and Sunday is free. Most of these houses are under strict regulations, and as orderly as the Astor. Others are dens of beggars, prostitutes and thieves. All, for sanitary purposes are under the constant inspection of the police, who can visit them at any hour of the day or night. There are decent London artisans who have lived in these hives for twenty or thirty years, and who would not for the world exchange their families in them, a curious exhibition of English ideas of Home, sweet Home, the sanctities of the domestic fireside and every man a house his castle.

THE Duke of Montpensier, who is in danger of getting the Spanish crown, is the fifth son of Louis Philippe, formerly King of the French. He was born at Neuilly, near Paris, in 1824. His cunning father married him in 1846 to the Spanish Princess Louise, the sister of queen Isabella II., and at the same time negotiated about the Queen's marriage to her first cousin, Francis of Assisi. Louis Philippe supposed that this would be a childless marriage, and that the children of the Duke of Montpensier would accordingly inherit the Spanish throne. His calculation has proved erroneous in every way. He himself died in exile, and for more than twenty years none of his family have seen their native country. Isabella II. has a number of children, and yet the old King's principal end will be eventually gained when Montpensier himself puts on the crown of Spain, with a reasonable chance, as things go, of transmitting it to his posterity.

AFTER all "Yankees" sometimes do some things not so bad. Not to speak of New England civilization in particular, the little city of New Bedford has a free library, the product of public tax mainly, numbering 25,000 volumes, which is increasing at the rate of about 1,000 annually. The city appropriates every year $2,000 for its support, and there are funds which yield $200 more. It is kept open every day, except Sundays and holidays, for about nine hours a day, and of its books upwards of 4,000 volumes are taken out in the course of a year. We know of a city with five times the population of New Bedford where "Yankee" is a term of reproach that has no free library at all, and scarcely a library of any kind; and where the citizens so far from taxing themselves for such a purpose seem to think that money thus bestowed, or in any manner bestowed for libraries, is about as bad as thrown away. And here it is that the "Yankees" differ from those who think it is something rather smart to speak of them disparagingly.

A BILL has been introduced into the English Parliament by Lord Kimberly, to enable the police to deal with professional rogues. It proposes to place all persons who, by their conditions, take rank among the criminal classes, under a rigid surveillance. Under it a man can be made to show that he gets an honest living; at least, that he does no worse than his neighbors—watering his milk, selling his sugar and pilfering with false weights and measures, like other respectable tradesmen. Under this law, a man must not carry on the profession of a housebreaker, with whom no policeman in his senses interferes unless caught in the act or evidently loitering about for the purpose, such a law might be introduced in this country with beneficial results.

We think it would be difficult to state the case more pertinently or forcibly than the following, from the *Tribune*: "The President of the United States may owe something to the leading politicians who supported his election; but he owes far more to the people, who would have him for their President, and wouldn't hear of any one else for a candidate. The people, with great unanimity, insist that he shall save his health and strength for the four years' work devolved on him by their votes, and shall neither sacrifice nor hazard them at the outset in his anxiety to satisfy office-seekers, however greedy or clamorous."

THE New York *Times* says: "Sidewalk are made to walk on, and to walk on comfortably—not to build upon, or for storage, or for peddling." That is not the opinion of everybody, in this city at least, the comfort of the pedestrian is greatly interfered with in a variety of ways. There is a great deal of storage business conducted on our sidewalks, and entirely too much peddling. The public pay for more privileges than they succeed in securing. Still, we think the evils alluded to are not incurable. All that is required is a vigorous enforcement of the ordinances.

THE Mayor of New York has issued a proclamation cautioning strangers against New York circulars, tickets, shares, chances and prospectuses in co-operative unions, or gift enterprises, or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such an advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle, and a false pretense; there does not and cannot tangibly exist any such schemes in that city.

THE refluent wave which philosophers aver accompanies every reform must be flowing back upon England at a rate that threatens to engulf the reformers. Colonel James Frazier, of the London police, suggests that all habitual offenders, before being discharged from prison, shall be indelibly branded. What a beautiful state of society we would have if all the officers of justice resembled Mr. Frazier!

SPANISH CRUELTY.

The Fernando Po Exiles—The Treatment they Receive.

A letter dated Havana March 8, gives the following interesting information concerning the Fernando Po prisoners:

The three hundred and fifteen persons arrested under suspicion here, and whose names I enclose, sailed from this place yesterday. They were insulted to such an extent that they were actually glad to go to Fernando Po, which is the most unhealthy spot upon earth. The prisoners are all of wealth and respectable families, many extensive merchants, as are Emboli, Castillo, and also the clergymen of reputation whose baggage was strongly open their shoulders, and who were unable to carry their own trunks in that way; six physicians, five notaries, and several planters and merchants of Cardenas and Cienfuegos. All are stowed away in the hold of the vessel, a rock-pit of a man-of-war for that purpose. There are several aged men, and it is feared that not one half of the captives will ever reach their destination alive! It has been impossible to obtain within the 1,200 soldiers shipped as sailors, notwithstanding that the Captain pointed out the men he did not want. But it was written that the unfortunate exiles should never be spared the presence of the tyrants to whom they owe their misfortunes, even through the gratings of the Moro Castle and Morro dungeons. More than 7,000 Spaniards, together with troops freshly arrived yesterday, and numbers of volunteers, crowded the pier to witness the embarkation and join in the cries of "Life to Spain" and "Death to Traitors!" But few Cubans were present, but one of them was rash to exclaim aloud his indignation aroused by the spectacle, "Death to Spain!" He was instantly felled upon and pounded with blows to the adjacent Fuerza, where he was confined, and it is said having said that he should be tried before being punished he was shot upon the spot. Still another Cuban, who was standing late at the lands of a volunteer for having exclaimed "Long live Cuba libre!" was immediately surrounded, and executed by four volunteers, who fired a volley at him. Thousands of the Spaniards for daily ten minutes maintained the cries of "Life to Spain" and "Death to traitors." The General returned to the palace amid the plaudits of his friends, and the executioners and volunteers were the volunteers. Those dreadful occurrences may, however, save the lives of the ten hundred and fifty Cubans who are to leave yesterday, for the blood of the two victims already shed will have satisfied for the present the thirst of blood of their executioners.

About Sacred Music.

Bishop Littlejohn in a recent address said that the Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn were now paying from $20,000 to $25,000 for paid singers, and that the very question of discussion, "What was got for all that expenditure of money?" Some very superior musical talent, but that, so far as the work of the Church was concerned, it was all worthless. The singers are without sympathy with the truths introduced to them, and it ought to be done by the people of God themselves. Those who cultivate their musical talents for the benefit of their fellow-men, and who devote all the culture so obtained to the service of God and the Church, with the $15,000 or $20,000 annually expended for that purpose in this city, he pledged himself to revolutionize the whole thing, and bring about a state of things in the churches of this community. We have heard of many instances in the country of fashionable churches that seem to prove the Bishop's statement that the singers have no sympathy with the truths in the services of the Church. In a certain Methodist Church that had such singers up in a shoulder doctrine which is gradually pervading all the evangelical denominations, the minister was unexpectedly stopped by the choir singing a hymn in the midst of the service which was unexpectedly stopped by the minister, and then the choir sang the hymn unaccompanied, but with evident satisfaction.

Shipments of Gold.

From the N. Y. Commercial Nationals: Evening The report that arrangements have been made for the shipment of a large amount of gold, has caused a great deal of unprofitable excitement. We understand that $1,000,000 of small coin has been shipped from London to the continent, and that the rate of exchange owing to the difficulty of selling bills against the funds, but this must be regarded as a temporary condition of affairs. The fact that 91 rates of exchange there would be a profit of $1,000,000 in gold, and that the rate has been within the last seven years, in which the condition of the exchange market admitted of the shipment of gold, but in no instance was it shipped, in fact, when the receipts at the Custom House were the largest, it is to be expected that this amount was shipped the past week, but the operation was confined to a few bankers steering ranged at Thursday, while upon the rate touching 10 the shipments were large. Now the rate is 9 per cent. premium, below the present figures before gold can be shipped, and the banks have not loaned to-day from "call" 7 to 9 per cent. for borrowing.

It is the fashion to laugh at Senator Sprague's speeches. But really, while not polished enough for a parlor, they are very telling in some parts. For instance: "Senators corrupt wherever they touch." "If there is any man in this Senate who sits with stand his record, and who is willing to stand by him, or is more than a god." "I have never heard so much ignorance displayed on any question as on this—the financial—here to-day."

AMERICA does not claim all advocates of woman's rights. Even in Hungary the women demand suffrage. It is stated that they have asked the Parliament to authorize the Queen of Hungary to appoint twenty female members of the Hungarian House of Magnates. Mrs. Lady stanton and her right hand woman Livermore should take heed.

THE English people are gravely discussing the propriety of bringing over Cleopatra's needle from Alexandria for a London ornament. We are decidedly of the opinion that they would exhibit more sense and Christianity by elevating the hands that hold the needles at home, instead of digging up Cleopatra's, which must be a rusty old affair by this time.

A FRENCH paper states that but fourteen of Napoleon's Grand Army remain at the Palais des Invalides. The rest of the inmates are conscripts of 1811, 1812 and 1813. That reminds us that one of the conscripts of 1811 is living in Pittsburgh. He participated in the battle of Waterloo.

WITH heartfelt sincerity we commend the following to all who in any capacity write for the newspapers:—

BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether with or against,
Whether in jest or earnest you mean,
And say in the readiest way
And with the least expenditure of words
Or particular things to say,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you paraphrasing over a page
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so thick, I see,
That the bread is scarcely enough.
So when you have a story to tell,
And would a listener keep,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend—
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To strike your thoughts in the fewest words.
And let them be crisp and dry.
And when it is finished and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article lazily long,
And the general reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song.
So gather your wits in the smallest space
If you'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil it down.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these Watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches combining the best and latest improvements, and at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

For sale by all Dealers.

No Watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.
We offer Selected Potatoes,
Of this famous variety for Seed purposes. It is sure to be a great speculation for next season.
W. W. KNOX.
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE ARE FIVE VACANCIES IN THE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
In Rev. Dr. BROWN'S Church, Diamond street. The term commencing April 5th, will be a favorable time for entering. As only the new classes formed will be one in 92 musicians and Cabinetmaking.
G. W. BINGHAM, Principal.

REMOVAL.
WM. BINGHAM, Jr., WILL REMOVE HIS Steamship and Advertising Agency,
On MONDAY, April 5th, to No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Sixth avenue, and next door to Office of Freedom's Friend, form an paper.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1869.
IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21ST SECTION of an Act relating to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1841, and of the supplements thereto and relating, approved the 30th day of March, 1868, I do hereby give notice that the collection of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of said County, and I will be prepared to receive the
County, State, Poor, Work-House and Improvement Taxes for 1869,
On and after the 1st DAY OF MAY, 1869. Said Taxes can be paid at the Treasury until the 1st day of August, with a DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT. and from the 1st day of August to the 1st day of September, 1869, and I will be prepared to receive the
TEN PER CENT. ADDED
To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1869.
J. F. DENNISTON,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

KNOX'S SEED AND Implement House.
ALL ARTICLES REQUIRED IN THE
FARM, GARDEN OR GREENHOUSE.
Agricultural Implements AND FARM MACHINERY,
At Manufacturer's Prices. One of the most complete assortments to be found in any one establishment in the trade.
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
For the Season of 1869. Our Seeds, so long and favorably known, are warranted fresh and true. Purely grown wherever tried.
Descriptive Catalogue or Hand-Book of Seeds,
containing full directions for planting, Preparation of the Soil, and after Management, (all important to the successful cultivation of Vegetables), and all others is always a knowledge of gardening and treatment of Seeds, will be sent free to applicants.
Market Gardener's List, for Garden Seeds only, sent to Market Gardeners.
Wholesale Price List, particularly for the Trade.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
The largest Stock of Prime new Seed in Pittsburgh, always on hand.
W. W. KNOX,
SUCCESSOR TO J. KNOX.
No. 137 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPENING DAY.
I shall open my Retail Department with a Stock of
Spring and Summer Millinery,
THURSDAY, APRIL 8th.
JOHN H. WARNER,
55 FOURTH AVENUE, corner Market street.

HARRISON AND GOODRICH
POTATOES,
Carefully Cleaned and Selected for Seed Purposes.
W. W. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
The subscribers have just received a full assortment of Ladies' Gents' and Misses' KID GLOVES in 6 Buttons, Light and Black, of the well known manufacture of
TREFOUSSE & CO.,
Whom they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
PASSAVANT & CO.,
110 DUANE STREET, New York.
Sole Agents for the United States.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE VERY BEST.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE SWEETEST TONED.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE EASIEST TO PLAY.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE MOST DURABLE.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE BEST FINISHED.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE LOWEST IN PRICE.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
RANGE FROM $50 TO $1,000.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
HAVE THE IMPROVED "VOX HUMANA."
WHERE CAN WE BUY THE
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS?
ONLY AT
C. C. Mellor's,
81
WOOD STREET.
New Lot Just Received.

REMOVAL.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Warehouse formerly occupied by Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
91 AND 92 WATER STREET, AND 114 AND 116 FIRST AVENUE.

INVENTORS WISHING TO SECURE LETTERS PATENT, to obtain advice on any point relative to Patents or Patent Laws, to retain an opinion, in cases of interference or infringement in the United States Courts or the Department, will find it to their interest to consult us, as we have personal every necessary thereto, and have made Patents and Patent Laws a specialty. Office, No. 191 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHNS & LOUTHER, Solicitors for Patents.

FOR SALE—
VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY.
First business location. Lot 68½ by 100 feet. Terms—Part cash, balance in four years. Apply to
G. PRETNER,
188 Liberty street, second floor.

THE Celebrated Diuretic Medicine is indorsed by Physicians and recommended highly by all who have used them. Thousands suffering have been restored to perfect health by their use. Many cases necessarily a mystery, and who had given up all hope, and tried other Remedies without being benefited. They contain nothing injurious, and are sugar coated.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON RINGS;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS;
A full assortment of Standard Sizes kept in stock.
WORKS:
SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE:
91 AND 92 WATER STS., PITTSBURGH

SLATE. SLATE.
J. S. NEWMYER,
OFFICE AND YARD,
43 SEVENTH AVENUE.
EVERY VARIETY OF
ROOFING SLATE.
Special attention given to Laying Slate.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

PAINTS, &c.
Ochre, Rochelle;
Venitian Red, English;
Brandon Colors;
Dine French, "V. M.";
Brushes, all kinds;
Flaxseed Oil,
Spirits Turpentine;
White Lead, Pure;
Varnishes;
Colzora Oil, kegs and cans.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Bonds of all Descriptions,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of
Government Securities.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the 18 plate 16 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company, of Waltham.
These Watches are the finest specimens of American skill and workmanship ever offered to the public and are unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.
We keep also for sale a full line of the full-plate Watches made at Waltham, which we warrant to be thoroughly reliable timepieces, and in view of the fact that Gold and Silver are the best, Watches now offered at similar prices in this market.

J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,
MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

ANTHRACITE COAL
The BRADDOCK'S FIELD COAL COMPANY has this day been appointed AGENTS for Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and surrounding towns, for the sale of the Coal of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal Company, and will keep said Coal constantly in store. Those in want of a superior quality of Anthracite Coal will please call at the Office of the Company, No. 1 GENERAL OFFICE AND YARD, corner of Anderson and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
BRANCH OFFICE AND YARD, Liberty, opposite Seventh street, Pittsburgh.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS, Box 587, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MAHON,
Superintendent Pennsylvania and Ohio A. L. Braddock Coal and Transportation Company, No. 114 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
March 20, 1869.

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR FRUIT BISCUIT,
LEMON BISCUIT,
SPICED JUMBLES,
CREAM CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
Bakery, 91 Liberty St.,
And for Sale by all Grocers in the City and Country.

R. H. PALMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
NO. 84 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MECHANICS AND DEALERS
DESIRING A
FILE,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE, SHOULD ASK FOR THE
"AUBURN FILE."
They are conceded to be THE BEST in market,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

The Ellershausen PROCESS.
The Trustees are now prepared to grant License for the use of the
ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of Iron.
Parties wishing

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1869.

The letter of Congressman Hulburd, received by the Committee of the House of Representatives, in relation to the bill for the re-distribution of the currency, in which he proposes to issue fifty millions of note per cent. bonds as an additional capital to the national banks, and to retire a similar amount of greenbacks, With all this it is the impression prevails that no change will be made in the law during the present session of Congress. The change which should be made is the repeal of the law entirely and the adoption of measures which will give the Government the benefit of banking to a large an amount of currency. The National Banks were created to make a market for the government bonds, and that object was long since accomplished, and most of the bonds are now in the hands of foreigners. In many places of additional bonds will be issued, but the general opinion is the money would not increase the national currency, and would only result in the withdrawal of notes of the community under the greenback issue. It would not relieve the money market in the slightest degree. The Secretary of the Treasury has large accumulations of currency, and is now engaged in selling it for gold in the New York market, and in exchanging it for new issues in and at equal rates. The Secretary has been urged to make changes in the law during the present session of Congress, but it is not probable that any change will be made. The opinion of the Secretary is that the law should remain as it is, and that the Secretary should be left to manage the currency as he thinks best. The Secretary has been urged to make changes in the law during the present session of Congress, but it is not probable that any change will be made. The opinion of the Secretary is that the law should remain as it is, and that the Secretary should be left to manage the currency as he thinks best.

The local money market is working more congenially every day. Borrowers are getting off as much as possible this week in the hope that a few days may bring a change. In New York the *Herald* says: There is no mystery about the stringency in the money market. The New York banks have been expanding their loans every year since 1865, and at the same time they have been growing weaker every year in their legal reserves. Their reserves now are much less than they were in 1865, and 20,000,000 more than they were in 1866, while their legal reserves have increased but $5,000,000 in the same time. Specie is coming from the North, and all our banks have put in their vaults a large amount of legal tenders in reserve for currency. Bank expansion, then, is the only cause of a real stringency in the money market, and the question is, can the banks expand their loans any further?

Government bonds are steady at about yesterday's quotations. Jay Cooke & Co. are issuing a circular, saying that while the purchases and sales on commission any stocks at the regular lists on the same terms as the New York Stock Exchange, that they will buy Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, April 2, 1869. }

There continues a fair demand for crackers, and Marvin's cash rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	9	Sodas
Butter	9	Cream Wafers
Lemon	9	Sugar
Ginger	9	Oyster
Family	9	Pilot Bread
Wine	9	Boston Biscuit
Soda	9	Pic Nic
Oyster	9	Milk
Sugar	9	Arrowroot
Butter	9	Farmer
Soda	9	Water
Sugar	9	Graham
Ginger	9	Soda Biscuit
Wine	9	Coffee
Lemon	9	Sugar Gems
Cream	9	Ginger Snaps
Sugar	9	Cream Tartar
Butter	9	Sugar Wafers
Soda	9	Jumbles
Oyster	9	Fruit
Pilot	9	Sugar Gems
Milk	9	Ginger Snaps
Farmer	9	Cream Tartar
Water	9	Sugar Wafers
Graham	9	Jumbles
Soda Biscuit	9	Fruit
Coffee	9	Sugar Gems
Sugar Gems	9	Ginger Snaps
Ginger Snaps	9	Cream Tartar
Cream Tartar	9	Sugar Wafers
Sugar Wafers	9	Jumbles
Jumbles	9	Fruit
Fruit	9	Sugar Gems

Iron at New York.

Notwithstanding the depression in general, but with a light and steady demanding stock, business has been restricted to small parcels from yard at advanced rates. The *Shipping List* quotes Gilmore to arrive at Bangor, Gaffney 80 to a consignment for Boston and Eglinton 80 to a consignment for Boston. Consignments were made at New York for Americus to Detroit at $2 50 per ton; Ann Parker for Americus to Detroit at $2 50 per ton; Ann Parker for No 1 at, something to Detroit at $2 50 per ton; Ann Parker for No 1 at, something to Detroit at $2 50 per ton; Ann Parker for No 1 at, something to Detroit at $2 50 per ton.

The *World* says: The scarcity of money checks operations in the street, as the brokers are unwilling to carry stocks, and are urging their customers to sell. The public and the street are becoming alive to the fact that the enormous load of stocks which the cliques have been carrying for the last two years is now supported almost entirely by the "accommodation paper" of the foreign banking firms issued to the cliques in the form of bills of exchange against the stocks as collaterals. These bills, or "accommodations," are drawn at sixty days, and they become of course to be renewed periodically. In the present state of the foreign exchange market their renewal would be of no benefit to the cliques, as it would be more difficult to sell them than the cliques stocks, and in this case the stocks would be sold on the market by necessity. It is evident that efforts have been and a crisis in which the grudging will be forced upon the cliques. The Union Accumulation continues to be the favorite stock for speculation, and much more light in regard to the course of the Bank of England with the foreign bankers and their bills and the settlement of the conditions of the stock cliques with the foreign bankers.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 40 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, Gold and Foreign Coin, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Exchange every day while in session, purchases and sells on commission any stocks at the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Will attend to the sale of Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

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CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 131¼.

NEW YORK, April 1—P. M.

MONEY

Stringency very severe to-day. Call loans 859 9 cent, and not 7 p cent, currently, with commissions of 1-16 to ¼ p cent. Many transactions were not made up until after three o'clock. The stringency occasioned a general yielding of prices on the stock exchange. The banks are generously there 1 p cent, certificates for redemption, and to-day one institution drew from the Sub-Treasury a half million in greenbacks. The currency balance from the Clearing was about $1,000,000.

STERLING.

Dull; prime bankers 9½@9¾.

GOLD.

Firm in response to the advance to 4 per cent. of the rate of discount, and Washington telegrams, probably decline, of the break in the Cabinet on Cuban recognition. The price opened at 131¾, advanced to 131¾, closed at 131¼. The range paid for currency varied from 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. for 1-16 to 1-32 per cent. for day was 1 to 1 per cent. to Harris & Co. Clearance to-day $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady most of the day, but became heavy and declined at the close on the high rates paid for money. The transactions aggregated $6,000,000, viz: 6s, 1881, registered, $1,000; 6s, 1881, coupon, $1,000; 6s, 1881, new, $1,000; 6s, 1881, old

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Mr. Haines yesterday made the closing speech for the defense in the commonwealth vs. Fell et al case, after which Judge Stowe charged the jury, and they retired at eleven o'clock to deliberate on a verdict, but had not agreed at the hour of adjournment.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Wm. E. Fell was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Mr. Thornley at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the fourth of January last. The prosecutor's witness testified that Fell had by some means obtained possession of a key to his house, and entered it on the night in question. The witness also testified that he had on previous occasions missed liquor from his room, and was watching for the person who took it. Fell said, when discovered, "It is liquor that did it," and subsequently offered a diamond pin to settle the case. For the defense the portier of the hotel was called, and testified that on the night the robbery was alleged to have been committed he told Fell that there was room in the hall room, and they went and opened the door, using a key which they found. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

DECEPTIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

Thomas Evans was brought into Court and pleaded guilty to the indictment, which was made out by Justice Kleener, of Ross borough, for obtaining money on false pretenses. It did not contain the name of the prosecutor.

RELIGIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Boyle was placed on trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery. John McDonald prosecutor. The offense was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 4th of December last, when the prosecutor was laughing at the Continental Hotel, in company with two women, and it is alleged, was attacked by Boyle and two others on the street. The prosecutor's injuries were said to be being inflicted about the head and neck. The jury, after the absence of about two hours, returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. Remanded to jail to await sentence.

PLEAD GUILTY.

James Jones plead guilty in the larceny of an album from Pittock's book store, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail.

ROBBERY AT ROMANY.

James Allen, indicted with James Dunn for the robbery of Mr. James S. Lee, was placed on trial. The evidence brought to have been committed on the 8th of March last, about seven o'clock in the evening, near Twenty-first street, Romany. Mr. Lee was assaulted, robbed and robbed of his gold watch and a sum of money. Dunn, who was indicted in the indictment, as has been previously stated, plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Discovered in the robbery on Friday last, on trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Rowan vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, previously reported, occupied the attention of court yesterday and this morning, when the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, subject to the opinion of court.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 35, Clayton vs. Sedlevitz.
" 36, Hennemuan vs. Monongahela N. R. Co.
" 37, Campbell vs. Lenore.
" 38, Cheaper for one vs. Kelly.
" 39, Dickey & Co. vs. Bender & Co.
" 40, Caverly vs. Bender & Co.
" 41, Young vs. Pennie's Line.
" 42, Hansen vs. Ballentine.

United States District Bankruptcy Branch—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday, Miles Cleveland and Joseph E. Fleming, partners as Cleveland & Fleming, of Plattsburg, Custer county, were adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition, having failed to answer the rule to show cause.

Pittsburgh Mayor's Office—Business Transacted During March—Receipts over $12,000.

The following report of the business transacted at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office—of cases heard and disposed of, and fines, &c., collected and paid into the City Treasury, during the month ending March 31st, 1869—will be read with considerable interest by many of our readers. The report, a most gratifying one indeed, both to His Honor and the city, was presented to the Police Committee at its meeting last evening, and received a unanimous approval. When the Finance Committee of Councils is making up the appropriation bills for 1869, and the receipts of the Mayor's office at $10,000 for the year, a great many persons expressed the opinion that they had been over-estimated, but the prospect at present is that they will greatly exceed that sum. A comparison of the same period for 1868, will be had below:

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The different cases before His Honor during the month are classified as follows:

Drunkenness	79
Disorderly Conduct	29
Fighting	19
Ordinance Cases	17
Surety of the Peace	15
Discharged Cases	31
Total	190

Out of the 66 cases but 15 were discharged, 4 were remanding for further proof, 1 was bound over, 2 were committed to jail, and 44 were fined.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from various sources during the month were as follows:

From Fines	$1,304 10
From Bail Bonds	1916 50
From Night Police	254 00
From Dramatic Licenses	150 00
Total for both months	$3,624 60
Receipts for February	1,967 90
Increase	$ 1656 70

These receipts compared with those of February and March, 1868, show the following:

February, 1868	$670 90
March, 1868	772 00
	$1,442 90

Or $214 70 less than the returns for the same period of 1869.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Thursday April 1, 1869:

F. Endres to George Hazzeline, Manch St, 20 feet front on Locust alley, by 100 feet deep; Dwelling and 3 vacant lots.
F. Hill Hausman to Joseph Gausser, November 19, 1868; lot on Mill street, Chartiers township, 122 by 125 feet, with dwelling.
Wm. McCracken to David McCracken, Chartiers township; lot in Hancock township, containing 30 acres and 65 perches.
Harvey Kelly to Mary Harrison, May 10, 1866; lot in Franklin township, containing 3 acres.
A. H. P. Copwell to J. P. Cogwell, March 27, 1869; lot on Ridge street, Five wards, Allegheny.
Hall Bingham to Henry Humphrey, August 1st, 1865; lot in Lower St., Lawrenceville, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep.
Stephen Wendel to Elizabeth Beck, April 7th, 1866; lot on Franklin street, Birmingham, 24 feet front, with buildings.
Geo. M. Stevenson and Wm. Campbell to Wm. Campbell, February 9th, 1869; tract of land in South Fayette township, containing 1 acre and 90 perches.
Adam Thomas to Ira M. Coffin, April 1st, 1869; lot on Franklin street, Birmingham, containing one acre, with buildings.
Ann Cummings and James Cummings to Wm. Bailey, March 31st, 1869; lot in Fourth Ward, Allegheny, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep.
Wm. H. Campbell to Samuel Davis, March 30th, 1869; lot in South Fayette township, containing 3 acres and 120 perches.
Joseph H. Miller to Barthol'w Hoffman, lot on Franklin street, Allegheny, 20x60 feet.
Heirs of Hezekiah Nixon to Jos. Rathbone, March 30th, 1869; lot on Craig street, Allegheny.
Thomas Mellon to Andrew Easley, Mason lots, on Locust alley, in Mellon's and Collin's Park Extension, Shaler township.
Executors of Joseph Barnes, deceased, to Nancy Smith, January 1st, 1866; lot in the borough of Sharpsburg.
Lucina Cleveland to Alfred P. Osgood, May 7th, 1866; lot on Ridge street, Allegheny, 20x100 feet.
Joseph M. Gazzam, trustee, to John M. Wright, lot No. 331 in Gazzam's plan, on Gazzam street.
Cornelius Warren to Oliver P. Winston, March 25th, 1869; lot on the north side of Nasy street, East Birmingham, 20 by 40 feet.
Joseph Wharton to Martha Wharton, March 24th, 1869; some land, nominal consideration.
Wm. M. Darlington, Sr. C. Miller, March 6, 1869; lot in South Fayette township, containing twenty-five acres and one hundred and twenty-four perches.
Aaron Smith to Stephen Wendel, Adam Hat, Jr., lot on Franklin street, Birmingham, thirty-three feet front.
Seven other mortgages were filed of record.

Funeral of Isaac Whittier.

The funeral of the late Isaac Whittier, whose death was published yesterday, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. St. John's Lodge A. T. M., Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, and Pittsburgh Lodge No. 68 I. O. O. F., to which deceased is or raised nearly all attended, turned out in large numbers and made a very imposing appearance. The fraternity, headed by the Great Western Band, left the Masonic Hall, on Fifth avenue, to the Suspension Bridge, the Smithfield street and Pittsburgh depot, and carried the remains to Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, where the beautiful funeral services of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Dr. Peaton, Page, Scarborough, and Evans, officiating. The funeral was larger than proceeded to the Allegheny Cemetery where the body was intered with the impressive ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, the Masonic order, and in accordance with the forms of the Knights Templar.

Fires During the Month.

Superintendent Paisley of the Pittsburgh Fire Alarm Telegraph furnishes the following report of the working of the telegraph during the month of March:

Number of Fires	21
General alarms	2
District alarms	19
Blown on Central Alarm bell, for alarms, in the	1
Blown on Central Alarm bell, for the hours	10
Blown on Lawrenceville Bell	30
Total one by five	41
Total insurance	$12,000
Loss not covered by insurance	$ 4,000

The general alarm given since warm the old Eagle Brewery was burned, and one on the night of March 8, when the Allegheny Engine Foundry was destroyed. The largest fire in the month was that on the 15th ultimo, at the corner of Sandusky and Robinson streets, by furnace by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We may say in this connection that the work of the fire alarm bell in the Twenty-third ward has been entirely satisfactory, and in making connections with the new wards. The new bell will be placed in position as soon as the work of making the connections will be finished forward as rapidly as possible.

At the University for Exercise.—We hope the audience which is to greet our young friends, the graduating and scientific classes of the University, this evening, will be large enough to feel well for the intelligence of our citizens, the stranger whom, and their fair daughters. The people of Pittsburgh will make a hearty welcome to the latter. The pieces are to be original, and the subjects are of the highest order of the worthy utterances of the contributors to the occasion.

Election of Directors.—The following named gentlemen have been elected Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church: Messrs. Edward Shippen, Joseph H. Ailes, Samuel Marker, T. S. Mellon, James B. Murray, F. Gallagher, O. Mellon.

Removal to New Hospital.—John McLaughlin, the veteran of the Mexican war, in charge of the Soldiers' Home, corner of Penn avenue and Wood street, yesterday, by one of the wards, which will enable him to attend more closely to the duties of his office.

Appointment.—Captain Thomas F. Walker, of Connellsville, Pa., has been appointed superintendent of transportation of the Penn Central Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Lectures on Educational Subjects—Reading, &c.

FOURTH DAY.

The institute met at ten o'clock Thursday morning, Superintendent Douthett in the chair. Prayer by Prof. Jones, of Erie.

Prof. Elliott, of Cleveland, then delivered an address, for the purpose of showing the importance of teaching pupils to associate words with ideas. When reading from books they should be taught to understand the meaning of the words they read, and to avoid as much as possible the mere repetition of pronunciation of words.

Prof. Southrop continued his lecture on "Eyes and no Eyes," taking familiar articles in illustrating his subject. His time was limited and his remarks correspondingly brief.

Mrs. Mary Howe Smith then continued her discourse, taking as a subject the "General Laws of the Winds." The causes of winds, the generation of calms, etc., were very clearly treated of, and at the conclusion of her remarks the Institute adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute opened with a hymn by the Philharmonic Society, entitled "Glory to God in the Highest."

Prof. Congdon was then introduced, and spoke on the subject of Penmanship. He remarked that Pittsburgh had produced as many fine penmen as any other city in the Union, and yet writing was regarded as scarcely worth teaching in the common schools. He remarked that the old "round hand" was the most legible and beautiful ever devised, but its elaborate flourishes had of late been generally abandoned, and the progress of the age demanded the "running hand," now universally used. The speaker illustrated the difference between the beauty of the round hand and the monotony of the running hand, enabling a portion of the audience to see the advantages of substituting the curve for the sharp angle, in his old method of exercising almost as fancy as the running style, and was much more elegant and artistic. The speaker illustrated the subject by examples on the blackboard, and by class drill.

Music by the Philharmonic Society.

Rev. Wm. Evans was then introduced and read Macaulay's "Horatius," "The New Comer," and the sheeping Sentinel." The reading was most admirable, and showed considerable training and power in a high degree. The gentleman will read again to-day, before the Institute, taking his selections from Shakespeare and Longfellow.

The choir then favored the audience with another air.

Mrs. Smith then delivered her closing address, treating mainly of the personal progress of Scott, Americus, the sheeping Sentinel, the waves, mountain systems, etc. She also referred to the duties of teachers, the development, concentration of proposition in study, the formation of the habit of self-reliance, and the necessity of drawing a vivid picture of the dealing of the American people, and the part which they are yet to perform in the great work of civilizing and christianizing the world. Her remarks were listened to with rapt attention, as have been all her discourses during the session.

Prof. Shoemaker concluded by giving a few interesting remarks on the subject of primary instruction in spelling and reading, after which the Institute adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises opened with music by the Philharmonic Society.

Col. J. B. Clark, of Allegheny City, delivered an able address on the subject of "the diffusion of useful knowledge and its effects on the stability of a nation."

The Quartette Club then sang a song entitled "Merry Sherwood," by Rooney.

Rev. Wm. Evans recited Shoreham's Ride, Queen Mab, and the Seven Ages of Man.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds then delivered an interesting lecture on "scenes of Home Life," setting forth the importance of teachers endeavoring to love and cherish their homes, and appropriate favorable influences.

The Philharmonic Society.

Rev. Shoemaker read a number of selections, and the Institute adjourned.

For Recorder.

H. Baldwin Wightman, of Baldwin township, (late private Pa. Cavalry,) will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Man and Horse Drowned.

On Wednesday evening, between five and six o'clock, a young colored man named Joseph Murray, employed as driver for Robert Palmer Bros., brick manufacturers, was accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river, near Lock No. 1. The deceased had driven a horse attached to a cart into the river, near the place where the ferry boat lands, for the purpose of washing the cart off, when part of the bank slipped, and both were launched into deep water. A strong effort was made by those on shore to save both man and horse, but failing in the former, they allowed to the negro to leave the horse and save himself. Thus the horse fellow refused to leave the cart, and both sank. The body of the man was found yesterday morning floating in the river, near where it entered, and an inquest was held by Coroner Clawson—the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. The deceased was a young man of twenty-four years of age and resided with his employer at Birmingham, twenty-third ward. His parents reside in Texas.

Avery College—Examination.

We dropped in yesterday afternoon and witnessed the concluding examinations of the day. We heard classes in algebra, arithmetic, book keeping and grammar, subjected to a course of questioning entirely independent of the faculty, that developed the conscientious care with which they had been taught, and the matter-of-fact comprehension of the pupils to master the studies assigned them. We are confident that the money of our citizens who feel a high principle of education should be invested in this institution will be well spent, and we are much reminded of such occasions as the above by the manifest and friendly approval of the Board of Trustees present. The faculty consists of the President, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Professor of Ancient Languages, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Languages, and a Lady Principal of the Female Department, and Ladies' Department. The examinations will close on Friday next, on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, will be present, and address the audience.

Throat Affections.

A physician writing from Riverdale, New York, speaks of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches, in relieving Throat Affections. They are also highly esteemed by those who have suffered from any of the various forms of Throat Disease or Cough. Sold only at 25 cents a box. Those who have used Throat, can free to continue, though it is not necessary, as they are not a cure in all forms. Trial of disappointment be sure to obtain the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches." mwf

The Question Settled.

That the best and cheapest place in the city to get a trunk is at Boyd's Premium Trunk Factory No. 94, 3d Wood street.

United States Marshal's Sale.

On Tuesday, April 6th, at 10 o'clock, will positively sell the extensive Vinegar Manufactory of A. L. Hunter, No. 249 and 251 Liberty avenue, with the entire stock and fixtures.

Removal.

An another column Mr. McCartan, Boot and Shoemaker, announces his removal from No. 20 Fourth avenue to No. 45 Wood street, where he will continue to manufacturing Boots, Shoes, etc., to order, for will open a ready-made department. Mr. McCartan's fashionable Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Premium Trunk Factory.

Joseph Leisher, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of trunks, bags and valises, No. 94 Wood street.

Desirable Store for Rent.

The saleroomsm, 51 Fifth avenue, now occupied by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, will be leased for a term of years, in the most reasonable terms. Inquire of Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, on the premises.

CONFECTIONERY.

CHOICE

Oranges and Lemons.

500 boxes Messina Oranges,
150 boxes Lemons.

OYSTERS,

SPICED AND COVE,

500 doz. 1 and 2 pound cans, best brands

FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CONFECTIONERY AND DEALERS IN FRUITS,

126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

179 LIBERTY STREET,

100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 boxes New Valencia Raisins;
25 boxes Sultana Raisins;
25 kegs Scedless Raisins;
10 boxes Dehesa Raisins;
10 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins;
10 casks Loudon Layer Raisins;
10 casks New Currants;
2 casks Turkish Prunes;
1 case Malta Dates;
100 boxes Yarmouth Bloater Herring.

KRAMER & BOHN,

179 LIBERTY STREET.

Orphans' Court Sale.

The undersigned Executors of J. G. BENDER, deceased, will sell by order of Court on

SATURDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, corner Penn and Shady avenue, in the Eighteenth ward, the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot of ground, situate on the north side of Penn avenue, in the Eighteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north side of Penn avenue at a distance of 144 feet 8 inches from the intersection of the said Penn avenue with the west line of Shady avenue; thence westwardly along the north side of Penn avenue 41 feet 4 inches; thence northwardly and parallel with said Shady avenue 72 feet 10 inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with said Penn avenue 24 feet 4 inches to the lot of land now or formerly owned by Wm. Wood; thence southwardly and parallel with said Shady avenue 72 feet 10 inches to the place of beginning, upon which is erected a two-story brick dwelling house, and being the property of the said deceased. Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

CAROLINE BENDER, SCHERMAN,
BALTHASAR WEIS, Executors.
H. P. MUELLER, Attorney for Executors.
mh29:apl-3

REMOVAL.

HENRY BENZ.

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

Has removed from his old stand, No. 525 Penn street, to

No. 322 LIBERTY STREET.

☞ A large supply of Pure, Non-explosive Oil constantly on hand.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Pure, Fresh Clean Seed.

Printed instructions accompanying each purchase.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Great American Basin—The Lecture at the Third Presbyterian Church Last Evening.

Those who attended the lecture of Rev. A. M. Stewart, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, last evening, had the pleasure of listening to an address which contained a vast amount of information highly interesting and entertaining to all who take an interest in the development and property of our country. The almost mystic region of the far west, with its rise built in a day, its population of singular inhabitants, its vast mineral resources and its wondrous possibilities of development were disclosed at length and in a manner interesting to all. The thousands of acres that constituted the alkali of unknown region and made up what seemed to the casual observer almost a desert were, in the opinion of the speaker, at no distant day to be made into as fine agricultural land as will be required for settling country the increasing population of our land. What the Mormons had made out of a comparative desert could be made out of this vast region, and the introduction of railroads would develop it in a manner that would surprise all. It was a region where there was no rain, but the melting snows of the mountain ranges which supplied the streams running through the country could be made to answer the place of it, and make what was now a wilderness blossom as the rose. This region possessed more interest to the farmer, the sight-seeing, the lover of the grand and sublime, than Europe with her *ruin* institutions.

The Juvenile Exhibition.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance at the Grand Juvenile exhibition given by Messrs. De Lodge's class at Lafayette Hall last evening. The entertainment was highly satisfactory to all who were present.

The Fire Department.—The Committee on Fire Engines had under consideration the purchase of two new houses for the Niagara Engine Company. The Committee also recommended the purchase of $500 for the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company.

Meeting of the Street Committee.—The Street Committee of Councils held a meeting last evening, and the committee decided to recommend the construction of a sewer on Carson street, from Twenty-first street to the Second district, $1,041 65; second district, $1,035 87; third district, $541 82; Engineer's office, $746 46.

An Old Offender Jailed.—Thomas Carson about a year ago made an information before Alderman Hon. Neville Mansfield charging him with having committed an assault and battery upon his wife with malicious murder, aggravated assault and battery and shooting at her. The accused was arraigned and lodged in jail yesterday.

Depredations Apprehended.—Messrs. J. B. Stewart and M. Bratt, have been appointed to the position of night watchmen on the tracks of the Allegheny Valley railroad, and will be found at the station of the Company, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth streets. Both are excellent appointments.

Windows Broken.—Some unknown persons threw several stones into the windows of Gosling's dry goods store, corner of Ohio street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

Teachers Elected.—Misses Cornelia J. Randolph and Eliza McNeeley were yesterday elected teachers in the Forbes District.

The True Medical Doctrine.

Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the hack-hastre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as the weak organ had a tongue, that medicine attended or needed. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor, from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can see at once that a case of this kind is a case of a physicians' college. Let us this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly. A compound of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a fortification settling, in their highest excellence, the nervous system, the digestive organs, the LIVER, and all ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed, from the time you commence using it, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The patient will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to loose its dull expression, the tremulous and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete restoration to health will follow. Mental and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same satisfactory result will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and the digestive organs will perform their functions. Before these days have elapsed, from the time you take the bitters